



INNOVATION IN *BATIK CIPRAT KARANGPATIHAN* AS A CREATIVE ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT TO INCREASE SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

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Abstract

Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan is one of the forms of cultural diversity based on batik products in the Karangpatihan village. In order to empowering disabled people, The Government of Karangpatihan Village collaborate with the Rumah Harapan Mulya personally trained them to make batik, which aims to provide jobs and self-employed income sources for craftsmen with disabilities in Karangpatihan Village. The aim of this study is to explore local economic development, inclusive economy and sustainable economy with a case study of the product Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan. This research uses a qualitative approach using primary data and secondary data. The result of the research, among other things, is the innovation of the media Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan which is a fan, cup and used T-shirt as a development of the usual fabric media. It can be concluded that the new innovation potential of Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan from the development of the local economy is by exploiting the potential of the corn grove region to filter Batik waste, the inclusive economy is empowering the disabled community and the local poor population, and the sustainable economy with the presence of development on the batik media and environmentally friendly that can then increase the income of the public by making the creation of batik with new fashion media, T-shirts, cups, and fans.

Keywords: Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan; Innovation; Creative Economy; Ponorogo

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INTRODUCTION

Batik, as one of Indonesia's cultural heritages, continues to be preserved. Until now, *batik* crafts continue to be developed, apart from being an effort to maintain *batik* culture, it is also a form of creative economic empowerment program with the ultimate aim of improving the economy and sources of community income.

Batik industry in Indonesia is spread out in West Java with 38.42 percent, Central Java 26.22 percent, Yogyakarta 19.52 percent, East Java 2.66 percent, Banten 0.23 percent, and Jakarta 0.05 percent which accounts for 87 percent of the Indonesian *batik* sector. Outside Java, Jambi has the highest concentration of *batik* industry (Siregar, dkk. 2020). The increasingly widespread use of *batik* made *batik* as the one of the most local economic potentials. Various regions compete to produce *batik* with designs and motifs according to the characteristics of their respective regions. The use of *batik* making techniques also further enriches the variety of Indonesian *batik*. *Batik* diversity is becoming one of the advantages in Indonesia, but competitiveness will also be increasing among the *batik* industry. Besides, the products of *batik* processing in Indonesia are generally mostly fabric. Recorded, there are several types of *batik* in Indonesia among others, such as *Batik Pekalongan* which has a more natural color and has a variety of motifs, *Batik Yogyakarta* has a white base with black and brown patterns, *Batik Ciamis*

with characteristic characteristics that are almost the same as *Batik Yogyakarta*, as well as many more kinds of *batik* in Indonesia (Nurainun, 2008).

In developing local economic potential, Blakely and Bradshaw (2002) stated that local governments and community institutions must be involved in the process of developing the potential of local economic regions in order to maintain, stimulate and promote business activities to create jobs and local economic development, namely, by creating new institutions, new industrial growth, increased labour productivity, discovery of unused markets, and launching of new are all components of local economy development (Mulyana, 2017). One of them is the village of Karangpatihan, which has the potential of a corn shrub which has huge potential to economics and give feedback to the community.

The Karangpatihan village of the Ponorogo district is located quite far from the center of Ponorogo City. The geographical location is in the southern region of the Ponorogo City which administratively has an area of $\pm 1,336.6$ hectares, and the height of the area is about 7 mdpl in the lowland and 153.3 mdpl. Weather and climatological conditions in the village of Karangpatihan have an average daily temperature of 31°C (Kussuraningtyas, 2023). The village of Karangpatihan had 5,794 inhabitants, or 1,870 households, with 2,860 males and 2,932

females (Rohmah, 2019). The number of people living in these villages with varying conditions varies; for example, in the village of Karangpatihan, 261 people live in poverty, while the number of individuals living in vulnerable misery reaches 558, with 86 individuals suffering from mental disorders. (Rosilawati, 2021), the poverty rate in Balong district relatively high which reached 61.53 percent (BPS, 2022).

The village of Karangpatihan has a unique population that is different from the other villages, which is quite large disabled population who need to be cared for and directed. This condition requires special attention to achieve inclusive development. Inclusive economic development is economic development that provides equitable access and opportunities for all levels of society, improves prosperity, and reduces inequalities across groups and regions (Shaleh, 2021).

To support inclusive development, the government is working with the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya*, which is a non-profit institution whose main program is the empowerment of people with disabilities who are coached and trained directly to make batik, with the aim of providing employment opportunities and a source of income independence for craftsmen with disabilities. *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* aim to empower the disabled so that they can work and have their own income. Besides people

with disability, there are number of poor people who should be looked after and empowered.

Once there is a potential development by empowering the disabled and the poor, then there must be a sustainable economy to develop and it must be environmentally friendly. Sustainable economic growth must be achieved by prioritizing three main areas: economic, environmental, and social (Wahyuningsih, 2019). The economic aspect refers to long-term economic growth without endangering environmental or social problems. Natural resources and living environments include environmental components that must be sustainable. Meanwhile, the social side deals with issues of justice, equality, and social well-being.

Besides, there needs to be a creative economy, which is a process of developing and spilling out ideas that collaborate in making a work related to the economy (Wahyuningsih, 2019). The society of today's era is required to have its own skills and uniqueness in everything in order to compete. The creative economy itself is a very promising sector, especially in terms of economic growth, and can make its own strength in the future economy of Indonesia. Indonesia itself has realized that the creative economy and its part is the hope to rise, compete and gain excellence in the ASEAN and global economies. With the existence of

a creative economy, it is expected that the society can thrive and compete with the passage of time and can follow the development of the times that can have new values that will distinguish from others, so that have a sales value that can later competit with various products of economics.

The advantages of the village of Karangpatihan are batik crafts, namely *Batik Ciprat Karangpathihan* which is produced using *ciprat* or splash techniques with abstract motifs, animals, images, plants and many others, as well as using the combination method between *ciprat* (splash method) and *batik tulis* (handmade batik) to produce a unique and distinctive work.

In the process of production *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan* involves craftsmen with disabilities who become the hightlight. The community of the village Karangpathihan have role as a companion for handicapped handcuffs as human resources that has its own uniqueness. Through the empowerment done by the village government with the presence of *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* make handicapped craftsmen have their own jobs and income. Meanwhile, in order to be able to compete with external competitor in *batik* industry, it is necessary to develop an innovation to have attractiveness and competitiveness compared to other *batik* industries.

The reason for the problem in this study is that the large number of *batik* industry in Indonesia is causing increasing competition, so it is necessary to have a specific characteristic or something of interest in order for someone to be interested in the product (Siregar, dkk. 2020). Besides, the *batik* media is generally just a fabric, so it needs to be a sustainable innovation.

The aim of this research is to explore local economic development, inclusive economy and sustainable economy with the case study of the products of *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan*. As to the benefits of this study is to develop insights and promote the concept of local economy, inclusive economics and sustainability of the economy on *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan* for the local community in particular, and for the community in general.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Creative Economy

Economics is an undertaking related to the fulfilment of everyday needs, while economics is a national aspect involving the process of production, distribution and consumption. Creativity can be meant by making a new innovation to all things aimed at renewal (Marlinah, 2017). The creative economy, according to the Indonesian Trade Minister (2023), is an attempt to build an economy in Indonesia continuously with a variety of new variations adjusting market share and being highly competitive and

advancing an environmentally friendly economy considering renewable resources.

Inclusive Economy

Inclusive economic growth is the achievement of positive economic growth, which can generate economic opportunities for society as a whole. (Septiani, 2020). According to McKinley (2010), there are six characteristics of inclusive growth: (1) growth perceived by all populations; (2) such growth can be equal or possibly higher for the poor; (3) growth must be inclusive in all sectors; (4) inclusive means that equal opportunities for populations decrease; (5) the poverty gap must be reduced over time; and (6) the direct role of government decreases.

An analysis of inclusive economic development among them carried out by Warsilah (2015), which concluded that inclusive development approaches are part of the implementation of development concepts that emphasize social aspects, and response to reducing the incidence of social exclusion caused by poor management of development that focuses only on pursuing growth or economic progress.

Economic Analysis of Territories

Regional or regional economic analysis is an economic approach that is critical from a particular point of view of research into the financial sector consisting of the combination of the conventional financial sector with the area in which it will

contain the economic results of the region in particular the region grouping (Anwar, 2018). With the existence of a research related to the economy in a region, it will be seen how the economic development in the region.

Economic development is a process of increasing the per capita income of a country by considering the population, economic degradation and well-being of the population. In economic development can be monitored how the state of the finances of a nation through the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). GRDP is the addition obtained from all sectors in a region, which we can see in the form of a presentation on the basis of the price applies that is calculated with the approach of production and income and on the base of the constant price that is measured with the technique of values of reaction and deflation. Revaluation is a revaluation of a currency or a price, whereas deflation is the general decline in the price in the market and the value of the currency increases. As for the purposes of the review of the GRDP, it is the first thing we can know which areas stand out.

The scope of the calculation of the domestic and regional economic territory is all the transactions that exist in the region, whether from the local community or from the outside community. For domestic product that is included in the accounting in the regional area is the whole product of either services or goods of economic activity

in its territory. Whereas for the regional product is the addition of the income of domestic products by receipt of production from outside the region or abroad which by reducing the payment to the outside region or overseas. In other words, regional product exists due to the presence of the factor of production resident.

Innovation

Joseph A. Schumpeter's theory provides a strong theoretical basis for discussion of innovation. Schumpeter was one of the economists of the 20th century who introduced the brilliant concept of entrepreneurship (Mulyana, 2023). Schumpeter argues that entrepreneurial-led innovation is an important driver of economic growth. According to Schumpeter, the most important aspect of such innovation is that it benefits many societies. Besides, this procedure is part of a very efficient and successful production system. The entrepreneur's imagination is what drives the innovation process (Hamid, 2017).

Besides, another reason is a change made due to new techniques, increasingly attractive designs, more media and consumer behavior in the purchase of a product. The ability of the craftsman to determine and anticipate significant changes must be emphasized more closely in relation to the cycle that occurs in the processing innovation, from the beginning of its appearance to the decline of the standard

even to its disappearance. The variety of needs that a buyer needs becomes one of the driving factors for an innovation, which later becomes a separate point to the presence of such an opportunity.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development can be understood as a human effort to improve quality of life by keeping an eye on the environment to stay in its position, which has aim to improve the well-being of the people, to meet the needs and aspirations of mankind.

The SDGs are a new development pact that was previously called the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) which contains 17 of the 169 targets agreed over more than 190 periods from 2015-2030 in the hope of providing global impact to the advanced and developing countries to create extortion. Sustainable development goals are the most important thing to take an early step in building properly targeted and have clear goals.

Identity Cultural & Batik

Identity comes from the English identity which means the identity, character, or sign that distinguishes something from others. In the Indonesian dictionary, identity is a distinctive feature that distinguishes an individual or a group from another individual or group.

According to Barker, identity is what is distinct about some aspect of either individual or group. By having an identity, one will be able to distinguish, because the identity is inherent in one person or individual (Suryandari, 2017). Culture is the result of human invention and activity, consisting of norms, values, beliefs, habits, and technologies learned and used by all members of a particular society. Culture in its broadest definition can include principles such as ideas, concepts, and values (Iryani, 2014).

In general, cultural identity is a characteristic or sign that is in a culture that has a distinction from other cultures. Cultural identity is closely related to heritage, traditions, recorded customs and ethnicity. Where in Indonesia there is so much diversity of tribes, nations, languages, religions, customs and natural wealth. So that, it can not be denied that the diversity also has different signs or characteristics to distinguish the culture of one region from the other. *Batik* has become one of the Indonesian cultural heritages that has been flourishing in the territory of Java for several hundred years and is closely related to the spread of Islamic religion by the Majapahit kingdom. Culture and *batik* are very closely intertwined and inseparable. *Batik* became a silent witness to the history of the cultural journey that exists in Indonesia.

Entrepreneurship

Schumpeter proposed entrepreneurship as a catalyst that examines the static conditions of the economy, by initiating and driving the process of economic development, which namely innovation. According to Schumpeter, the stage of entrepreneurship begins when the entrepreneur raises the standard of living of some of the newly industrialized countries, which later called of "creative destruction" as the role of enterprise in the economy. Entrepreneurship is the process of creating or acquiring and pursuing opportunities based on the resources controlled by Prague," according to one of the standard definitions. According to the entrepreneurs before the Cantillon era, they were known as merchants, explorers, or traders (Mintardjo, 2017).

Competitive Advantages

There are many factors that can affect competitiveness in industry. Thus, competition in industry has an impact on company business performance, forcing companies to adapt to changing environments to maintain their competitive advantage (Pranadita & Hurriyati, dkk. 2021).

Other previous result shows that the competitive advantage that companies have gained can directly influence the improvement of business performance. (Satwika & Dewi, 2018).

The concept of competitive advantage itself has two different but interrelated

meanings. The first concept emphasizes the superiority or superiority in terms of the resources and expertise that a company possesses. Both of these resources should be directed towards supporting the creation of low-cost and differentiated corporate performance (Yadnya, 2017).

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Type

This research is descriptive qualitative research with triangulated data collection techniques i.e. observations, interviews and documentation and using a quantitative approach (Solihan, 2022). This research uses a method of qualitatively described research. Qualitative study is a study that aims to understand a phenomenon in a social context naturally by advancing the process of deep communication interaction between research and the phenomena studied (Polnaya, 2015), whereas descriptives are analytical is a method that gives a picture of the actual state of the object studied based on the facts that exist by collecting, processing, and analyzing a variety of data so that a conclusion can be drawn (Siregar, 2020).

The technique of data collection in this research is triangulation of data by conducting interviews, observations and also documentation. The interview technique is carried out by interviewing the informant of this research, which is performed by interviews of the programme implementing team, the villages and the community

involved in this program. The observation technique is implemented by the researchers by looking at the process of implementation of the community empowerment program. Documentation related to the focus of research is how to implement empowerment of local economy-based communities through the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* (Pitasari, 2023).

Time and Place of Research

This research was carried out in August 2023 at the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* in Karangpatihan Village, of Balong District of Ponorogo.

The population in this study is the whole element that is part of the *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan*, Baloong district of Ponorogo. For the sample that is taken is some of the elements that are in Batik ciprat Karangpatihan. The target of this study is the manager of the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* and craftsmen with disabilities and the population with weak economies.

As for the indicator in sample sampling, the first of the craftsmen with disabilities with an indicator as an object that performs the activity of switching and other indicators that can be invited to interact according to the model of interactive data collection that generates other activities (Aprianto, 2019). The sample indicator of the manager is the figure who has power in

organizing and managing the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* and the person who has the power and authority in making decisions in the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* and the conclusion is that there are 7 craftsmen with disabilities and also the Chairman of the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* who are the samples in this study.

In making the question must also have criteria to match the competent of the source, but the criteria for the question to the handicapped craftsman is a question that is easy to understand and understand, in accordance with the standard of competent handicraftsman disability, and not too widespread just cutting on the media *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan*. While the criterion of questioning the Chairman of the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* is widespread about the institutions it runs.

Prosedur

The first step is observation directly at the research site. The second step is interviewing the craftsmen with disabilities and also the Chairman of the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya*. The last one after observation and interview can be drawn a conclusion about the impact of *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan* on the local economy, inclusive economy and sustainable economy.

Data, Instrument dan Data Collection Techniques

This research uses triangulation data collection techniques, i.e. observations, interviews and documentation with primary and secondary data. To make it easier to conduct interviews, use a voice recorder or digital voice recording.

Data Analysis Techniques

This study uses an interactive model analysis, following the Miles and Huberman approach (1992:15-21), which includes (1) data collection (2) data viewing, and (3) conclusion drawings or verification, as shown in Figure 1 below,

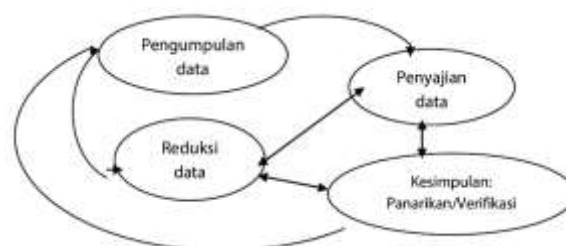


Figure 1. Data Analysis Components: Interactive Models

Source: Sayidah (2021)

RESEARCH AND DESCRIPTION

Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan is one of the cultural heritages that exists in the Ponorogo district, which is precisely located in the village of Karangpatihan. There is something that becomes highlight in the *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan* that in the process of its creation is done by craftsmen with disabilities as a resource that has its own uniqueness. The *Lembaga Kesejahteraan*

Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya is one of the empowerment movements in the village of Karangpatihan which is aimed at craftsmen with disabilities to build and train to create *ciprat* (splash) batik with the aim that handicaps have work and income independently. However, there are still shortcomings that make this craft under developed, that is necessary to take action to increase the productivity of *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan*.

This research was carried out in August 2023, with training on media innovation *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan* at the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* because for all this time *batik* media is only in a fabric. This training was followed by craftsmen with disabilities, managers and also the help of volunteers and escorts. In this training, we are taking the lead in sustainable feysen media by using used and environmentally friendly items, i.e. using used shirt media, bamboo cups and also fans as new innovations in battery media.

This research is being carried out to find out how far *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan* is going in local economic development, an inclusive economy and a sustainable economy. Interactive data analysis techniques with triangulation data collection techniques. The initial step was to conduct a direct observation at the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan*

Mulya in August 2023. After that, the next step was the interview, where this interview was conducted with seven craftsmen with disabilities and also the Chairman of the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* according to the existing criteria.

Table 1. Respondent Information List

Num.	Informant
1.	Name : Yuliana Initials : YL Age : 39 years Education : - Status : Married Position : the Chairman of the <i>Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya</i>
2.	Name : Nurul Khasanah Initials : NK Age : 23 years Education : Elementary School Status : Not married yet Position: craftsmen with disabilities
3.	Name : Wagi Initials : W Age : 40 years Education : Tidak Tamat SD Status : Married Position: craftsmen with disabilities
4.	Name : Parmin Initials : Pn Age : 32 years Education : Elementary School Status : Married Position: craftsmen with disabilities
5.	Name : Boini Initials : B Age : 58 years Education : Junior High School Status : Married Position: craftsmen with disabilities
6.	Name : Endang Initials : E

	Age : 40 years Education : Elementary School Status : Married Position: craftsmen with disabilities
7.	Name : Parmi Initials : PI Age : 38 years Education : Elementary School (not finish) Status : Married Position: craftsmen with disabilities
8.	Name : Mesenah Initials : M Age : 40 years Education : Elementary School Status : Married Position: craftsmen with disabilities

Source : Processed Data, 2023

According to the informant Y: "Before there was training batik media that I knew only fabric and after doing training turned out that batik medium not only with fabric media, can use other media namely, shirts, cups and fans". (26 Agustus 2023).

According to informants NK, W, Pn, B, E, N and M as craftsmen with disabilities after doing training batik media that he knew not only fabric, but also used shirts, cups and also fans.

DISCUSSION

Innovation Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan as a Lokal Economy

In the development of the local economy, *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan* has given such a huge impact. The inhabitants of the Karangpatih Village are mostly farmers, because the soil structure there is not very fertile so the crops suitable for cultivation are

corn and nuts. After the harvest time arrives the corn is separated by the cuttings and sold or processed itself for consumption. On the potential of the existing territory, which is seen only by the eye as organic garbage, it turns out to have such great benefits for the sustainability of the *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan* industry by using an environmentally friendly system, namely the manufacture of wastewater treatment facilities on the residues of the wastewater disposal of the batik. This reduces the negative impact on the environment.

"I am very pleased with the arrangement of the training carried out at the Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya, which is the training of the drainage of waste water using corn rolls." (26 August 2023).

Inovation in Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan as an Inclusive Economy

The village has a population of 5,794 people, or 1,870 households, with 2,860 men and 2,932 women. With 86 individuals suffering from mental disorders. The poverty data of Balong district reached 61.53 percent, where in this case the poverty rate of the citizens is quite high. But the village of Karangpatihan became one village that had its own income and was richer than the other villages in the district of Balong (Rosilawati, 2021).

The local government is working with the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* to empower the disabled and also the disadvantaged so that they have their own jobs and income. The *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* help to build and train the craftsmans to create a *Batik* with the technique of spreading.

With *Batik Ciprat*, people with disabilities and people with weak economies have the opportunity to work and make their own money. It's in line with what one of the informants, YL (39 years old) said:

"Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya is very much involved with the product of Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan, because Batik Ciprat is a guilty empowerment of the disabled society so that the low economy society, especially those with disabilities have a value of income or income of their own" (26 Agustus 2023).

Therefore, it can be concluded that with the existence of *Batik Ciprat*, then the economy of the people in the village of Karangpatihan is equal and in accepting workers for processing of *Batik Ciprat Karangpathihan*, *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* does not distinguish either the normal people or the disabled people are all placed.

Innovation Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan as a Sustainable Economy

In the sustainable economy, the *Karangpatihan Batik Ciprat* industry has implemented an environmentally friendly system by using corn bubbles as industrial waste filters in wastewater treatment facilities and development on batik media, i.e. using used shirts, bamboo glasses and fans.

According to Solihan, dkk (2022), creativity in batik production needs to be done in the same way as in Batik Kujur in Tanjung Enim district Muara Enim South Sumatra who carries out construction, training against managers and batik craftsmen. In addition, it provides assistance to facilitate the slowdown of battery production. In the study at Batik Kujur also emphasized on the local government, in order to emphasize the regulatory aspects to prioritize Batik Kujur as a uniform clothing besides the service clothing or other uniform. Besides, Batik Kujur research was carried out to create superior batik products in a batik fabric that is environmentally friendly. In line with the theme taken in this study that advances a sustainable system by utilizing waste materials to be recycled and reused.

"I am very pleased with the arrangement of the training carried out at the Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya, which is the training of wastewater disposal using corn rolls and training of batik making with sustainable feysen media, so these training is very useful and relevant to the village of Karangpatihan this is especially for the disabled citizens who are in the village Karangpatihan so that for

the training of wastewater it is very teaching the teams that are here for how to treat wastewater, so to reduce the negative impact that is in the surrounding here. And for batik training using the sustainable fashion media we can produce batik not only in fabrics, but can in other ways for example in shirts, glasses and even fans.” (A quote from an interview with Y's informant on Saturday, August 26, 2023 about the training carried out)

CONCLUSION

Summary

Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan is one of the real types of evidence of the empowerment of the low-economic society of the disabled by the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya*. That in its processing requires an innovation to increase the productivity of *batik* which is expected to have an impact on the society especially in the village of Karangpatihan. Through the training carried out hopes can be implemented for the future. *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan* is expected to be not only use in fabric media only, but also can apply with other media such as shirts, cups and fans. In this study, it is concluded that with the existence of production training *Batik Ciprat* using new media greatly affects *Batik* productivity.

Through the training carried out it was concluded that with the presence of innovation media batik can be superior from *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan* compared to the *batik* that exists in Indonesia besides that craftsmen with disabilities also become the highlight with its luxury. There is an

empowerment that is being carried out by the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* which aims to ensure that craftsmen with disabilities have the value of their own income or income directly will have an effect on the economy of the village, especially the community of disabilities.

Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan also has an impact on the local economy, inclusive economy and also sustainable economy for the inhabitants of the village of Karangpathihan District of Balong District of Ponorogo.

Suggestion

Recommendations for further research while conducting the research are recommended to cooperate with the companions at the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* to expedite the research process and for a timetable of adapted training and coordination with the Chairman of the *Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya* so that it can be adapted to the activities of handicapped craftsmen.

According to informant Y, *“For the evaluation of the parties who want to collaborate at least the preparedness has been brought so that there are no trouble during the activity, The action of the Social Welfare Institution of the House of Great Hope is to prepare a timetable for the parties who want to cooperate to adjust the timetables of the Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) Rumah Harapan Mulya.”* (26 Agustus 2023).

Implications and Limits

The policy obtained from this research is that with the presence of the new media batik i.e. used shirts, cups and fans can be the solution in the formula of the problems faced. This innovation is able to be one of the advantages of *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan* that can later compete and have a high sales power. *Batik Ciprat Karangpatihan* has become the local economy driven, inclusive economy and sustainable economy in the village of Karangpathihan district of Ponorogo. The limitation of this study is communication with handicapped craftsmen who have their own uniqueness so that in this investigation requires supporting help from the manager.

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